Location / Meeting Times: On-line Course
Instructor and Contact Information:

Dr. Ray Hutchison
Office: Mary Ann Coffrin Hall B-304
Hours: By appointment

Catalog Description:

Advanced study of everyday life in the contemporary metropolis, including urban and suburban neighborhoods, ethnic and racial groups in the city and suburbs, gentrification and urban revitalization, marginality and social exclusion, and related topics.

Course Overview:

We now inhabit an urban world. More than 3.5 billion persons, a majority of the world’s population, now live in urban areas. By 2030 it is estimated that two-thirds of the world’s population will live in cities and metropolitan regions. Most of that growth will occur in the megacities of the developing nations. Increasing population and movement of rural populations will bring about increasing infrastructure problems and environmental challenges.

Urban Sociology is the study of the social organization and social interaction of people and groups within the built environment -- the physical superstructure of highways, suburban housing developments, shopping malls, gated communities, manufacturing areas, public housing, and the like created by public authorities and private interests within the multinational corporate state. We deal with the historic forces which produced the industrial and post-industrial cities of the present era; the location of industrial and commercial areas within the contemporary metropolis; the lifestyles of the rich and famous -- but also of racial and ethnic groups within urban and suburban neighborhoods -- and of the effect of social, economic, and political forces on everyday life in cities and suburbs around the globe.

Required Reading:

William Flanagan, *Urban Sociology: Images and Structure*
Jan Lin and Christopher Mele (eds.), *The Urban Sociology Reader*

Note: The Flanagan text book is required for all students who have not had undergraduate course in urban sociology. Additional required reading at the course D2L website is shown in the syllabus.
Course Objectives: The broad purpose of the course is to present graduate-level survey urban sociology as an essential area of study within the sociology discipline. By the end of the semester, I expect that you will

(1) understand the origins of and role of urban sociology in the formation of the contemporary discipline of sociology;

(2) understand sociological theories used in the field, including human ecology, socio-spatial approach, new urban sociology, and urban ethnography.

(3) apply sociological concepts such as social exclusion, hyper-segregation, regeneration, and the like to the analysis of urban and suburban settlement patterns

(4) understand the immigration and settlement patterns of racial and ethnic groups in metropolitan areas; and

(5) identify important research studies in urban sociology and understand how these publications relate to contemporary thought in urban sociology

Grading and Course Requirements

You are expected to make a weekly submission to the class discussion board; this will be a summary of the required reading, along with questions that you may have about the reading. You are expected to respond to at least one question posed by your colleagues each week (using your class reading in your response). The class discussion will count for 50 points in your final grade.

There are five written assignments based upon the required class readings that count 50 points each (250 points total). Details for each assignment will appear at the class Canvas website. All material must be submitted to the appropriate drop box at D2L on or before the date shown.

The total points for the class ≈ 300 points for the discussion and written assignments; grade assignment (based upon percentage correct) will be:
93 -- 100 A; 90 -- 92 AB; 83--89 B; 80--82 BC; 73--79 C; 70--72 BC; 65--69 D).

All written assignments must be completed to receive a final grade in the class.

Note that for graduate studies, a grade less than C will not be counted for degree credit.

Honor Code:

Students are expected to adhere to the UW-Green Bay Honor Code. Specifically, members of the academic community will not represent the work of others as their own, will neither give nor obtain unauthorized assistance in any academic work, nor modify academic work for the purpose of obtaining additional credit.
Introduction to the course

Flanagan, Chapters 1-2 in *Urban Sociology: Images and Structure* (see note at end of syllabus)
Alan Harding and Talja Blokland, Chapter 1, *Urban Theory: A Critical Introduction World*

*Urbanization Prospects* (Canvas: Content)
John Walton, “Urban Sociology” in *The International Handbook of Sociology*
Michael Grant, *Iraq: Cradle of Civilization* (documentary film)
Michael Smith, V. Gordon Childe and the Urban Revolution (D2L) Egyptian Art Deco

The Rise of Urban Sociology

Flanagan, Chapters 3-4 in *Urban Sociology: Images and Structure*
Alan Harding and Talja Blokland, Chapter 2, *Urban Theory: A Critical Introduction* Ferdinand

Toennies, *Community and Society* (*Urban Sociology Reader*)
Georg Simmel, *The Metropolis and Mental Life* (*Urban Sociology Reader*)
The Chicago School (*The Urban Laboratory* web link)
Ulf Hannertz, *The Chicago Ethnographers*
Ernest Burgess, Growth of the City (*Urban Sociology Reader*)
Harvey Zorbaugh, The Natural Areas of the City (*Urban Sociology Reader*)

Urban Communities

Flanagan, Chapters 5 and 9 in *Urban Sociology: Images and Structure*
Alan Harding and Talja Blokland, Chapter 5, *Urban Theory: A Critical Introduction*

Louis Wirth, *Urbanism as a Way of Life* (*Urban Sociology Reader*)
Sylvia Fava, *Suburbanism as a Way of Life* (Canvas)
Herbert Gans, *Urbanism and Suburbanism as Ways of Life* (*Urban Sociology Reader*)
Denton and Massey, *Urban Apartheid: Segregation and the Making of the Underclass*
Portes and Manning, *The Immigrant Enclave: Theory and Empirical Evidence*
William Frey, *Melting Pot Suburbs* (Canvas)
Audrey Singer, *New Immigrant Gateways* (Canvas)

Urban Political Economy: Growth, Gentrification, and Revitalization

Flanagan, Chapter 7 in *Urban Sociology: Images and Structure*
Alan Harding and Talja Blokland, Chapters 3 and 5, *Urban Theory: A Critical Introduction*
Urban Political Economy: Growth, Gentrification, and Revitalization (continued)

John Logan and Harvey Molotch, *The City as a Growth Machine*
Simmons and Wallace, *Boomburbs* (Canvas)

Globalization and “Third World” Urbanization

Flanagan, Chapters 6 and 8 in *Urban Sociology: Images and Structure*
Alan Harding and Talja Blokland, Chapter 5, *Urban Theory: A Critical Introduction*

Xuefei Ren, *The Chinese City*
David Satterthwaite, *The scale of urban change worldwide* (Canvas)

The Future of Urban Sociology

Rennie Short: *Urban Theory: A Critical Assessment*
Hutchison, The Future of Urban Sociology, Chapter 14 in *New Urban Sociology*

*Note: William Flanagan, Urban Sociology: Images and Structure is an undergraduate textbook in Urban Sociology that will serve as an introduction to the field. If you have not taken an undergraduate course in urban sociology, it is expected that you will read the text in its entirety.*

Student Accommodations

Please note the university policy for students with physical and learning disabilities: "Consistent with the federal law and the policies of the University of Wisconsin, it is the policy of the University of Wisconsin Green Bay to provide appropriate and necessary accommodations to students with documented physical and learning disabilities. If you anticipate requiring any auxiliary aides or services, you should contact me or the Coordinator of Services for Students with Disabilities at 465-2671 as soon as possible to discuss your needs and arrange for the provision of services."
Submission of Written Assignments

Late assignments will be accepted up to one week past the due date provided prior approval from the instructor and will be assessed a 10% reduction in grade per day. After one week, missing assignments will receive a 0.

All assignments will typically be turned in using the dropbox on the course Canvas Page unless otherwise stated. In these instances, hard copies or emails will not be accepted. Submission is also detailed in the Due Date checklist at the end of the syllabus. All assignments should be completed using the following parameters:

- Times New Roman, size 12 Font
- ASA citation style (both in-text and References)
- One-inch margins
- Double Spaced
- Page Numbers
- Page headers that include author’s last name

Page lengths/word counts do not include cover pages, abstracts, or reference pages. You will find a link to the ASA Guidelines at the course Canvas website. Failure to submit assignments according to these parameters may result in a grade deduction.

A few other hints for professional/academic/formal writing:

- Avoid writing in the first person
- Avoid secondary citations. The APA suggests that secondary sources should be used sparingly, especially when the full-text of the original source is available. However, there are instances in which the original source is out of print, unavailable through the usual sources, or not available in these instances. If this is the case, be sure to use the secondary citation formatting conventions of APA citation styles.
- Be sure to have an introduction section and conclusion to your writing. The conventional wisdom in this area is “Tell them what you are going to tell them; tell them; tell them what you told them.” It helps the reader (me) to understand and follow your writing.
- Make sure you are sequencing between ideas within paragraphs and then transitioning between paragraphs.
- Make sure that you synthesize material – academic writing (and particularly literature reviews) does not review individual pieces of literature, but rather, speaks to the state of the literature as a whole.
- Any information obtained from a source, when not considered “common knowledge” needs to be attributed to that source. If multiple sources are used to derive a point, students should be attributing credit to all sources. See the Academic Honesty and Integrity section for further information on plagiarism.
Academic Honesty and Plagiarism
The UW System sets principles regarding academic honesty and integrity, stating the students are responsible for:

- the honest completion and representation of their work,
- for the appropriate citation of sources,
- and for the respect of others’ academic endeavors

Honesty is the essence of the intellectual life of the University. Students who copy the work of another on an assignment, paper, quiz, or examination are guilty of cheating. The misrepresentation of another's work as your own, copying material from books, magazines, or other resources without acknowledgement and identification of those sources is plagiarism. If a student is guilty of either cheating or plagiarizing, or of assisting other students in cheating or plagiarizing on an assignment, paper, quiz, or examination, the student may receive a grade of “F” for the course and be suspended, dismissed from the University, or other disciplinary sanctions.

Statement on Plagiarism
Plagiarism is the representation of another person’s words, ideas, and creative work in general as one’s own. This misrepresentation is a breach of ethics that seriously compromises a person’s reputation. Professional careers have been ruined by revelations of plagiarism. To avoid plagiarism, researchers and professionals in public, private, or nonprofit organizations must scrupulously give credit whenever they use another person’s idea, opinion, theory, written or spoken words, as well as any facts, statistics, graphs, drawings- any pieces of information- that are not common knowledge. The following rules should be observed to make sure that the distinction between one’s own words, ideas or work, and those of others us justly maintained.

1. Put in quotations everything that comes directly from the text of another’s work, especially when taking notes.

2. Alternatively, you can paraphrase another person’s work, but be sure you are not just rearranging or replacing a few words. A good strategy is to (1) read over what you want to paraphrase carefully, (2) cover up the text with your hand, (3) write out the idea in your own words without peeking, and (4) check your paraphrase against the original text to be sure you have not accidentally used the same phrases or words, and that the information is accurate.

3. Whether you quote, paraphrase or otherwise borrow another’s work, always cite or indicate the source of the information, and provide references following one of the many accepted styles or formats.

4. Common knowledge such as George Washington’s date of birth or meaning of OLS regression need not be quoted, cited, or referenced. However, borrowing another’s original or creative presentation of common knowledge should follow the above rules. When in doubt, follow the rules.

Of course, submitting a paper that is completely the work of another person is plagiarism in its most extreme form. It should be kept in mind that, although it is not as egregious an offense as copying someone else’s work, the extensive copying of a paper that one has prepared for one course for subsequent use and submission in another course is inappropriate. See
https://www.uwgb.edu/UWGBCMS/media/writing-center/files/Plagiarism-Handout-Writing-Center.pdf for further examples, an explanation for why we credit sources, as well as tips for citations.